

Exhibit F

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April 22, 2008

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Re: United States v. Coplan et al., S1 07 Cr. 453 (SHS)

Dear Counsel:

This letter is in response to the letter of Isabelle Kirshner, Esq., dated April 9, 2008, requesting a bill of particulars on behalf of all the defendants, the March 26, 2008 letter of James Tucker, Esq., requesting a bill of particulars with respect to defendant Brian Vaughn, and the April 15, 2008 letter of Mark Racanelli, Esq., requesting additional particulars on behalf of defendant Charles Bolton. In light of the detailed allegations set forth in the superseding indictment, and the voluminous discovery provided by the Government, no bill of particulars is warranted here.

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As you know, a bill of particulars is not a general investigatory tool for the defense. *See United States v. Salazar*, 485 F.2d 1272, 1277-78 (2d Cir. 1973). Rather, the proper scope and function of a bill of particulars is to provide sufficient information about the nature of the charges to enable a defendant to prepare for trial, to avoid unfair surprise, and to preclude a second prosecution for the same offense. Fed. R. Crim. P. 7(f); *see United States v. Torres*, 901 F.2d 205, 234 (2d Cir. 1990); *United States v. Bortnovsky*, 820 F.2d 572, 574 (2d Cir. 1987); *United States v. Remire*, 400 F.Supp.2d 627, 633 (S.D.N.Y. Nov. 30, 2005) (Stein, J.). If the information the defendant seeks "is provided in the indictment or in some acceptable alternate form," such as discovery, no bill of particulars is required. *Bortnovsky*, 820 F.2d at 572; *United States v. Spy Factory*, 960 F. Supp. 684, 690-91 (S.D.N.Y. 1997). The Government is not required to (1) "particularize all of its evidence," *United States v. Cephas*, 937 F.2d 816, 834 (2d Cir. 1991); *Torres*, 901 F.2d at 234 ("acquisition of evidentiary detail" is not the function of a bill of particulars); (2) disclose the precise manner in which the crimes charged in the Indictment were committed, *United States v. Andrews*, 381 F.2d 377, 378 (2d Cir. 1967); *Torres*, 901 F.2d at 233-34 (demands for "whens" and "wheres" and "by whoms" within charged conspiracy are improper attempts at general pre-trial discovery); *Remire*, 400 F.Supp.2d at 633; or (3) provide the defendant with a preview of the Government's case or legal theory. *United States v. Mason*, 2007 WL 541653 at *5 (S.D.N.Y. Feb. 16, 2007) (bill of particulars is not to be used to give defendant a road map to the Government's case); *United States v. Muyet*, 945 F. Supp. 586, 598-99 (S.D.N.Y. 1996).

The superseding indictment in this case is extraordinarily particularized, setting forth at great length and in considerable detail the fraudulent schemes in which the defendants participated, and the means and methods by which they accomplished their criminal objectives. It describes in painstaking detail, over the course of 107 pages, the defendants' efforts to defraud the IRS and to impede and impair the functions of the IRS in ascertaining, evaluating, assessing and collecting hundreds of millions of dollars in taxes, while reaping substantial fees for Ernst & Young and other entities. The allegations describe in detail the conspirators' sustained, multi-year effort to conceal the fraudulent transactions from the IRS and defeat the IRS's efforts to investigate the transactions. In the conspiracy count, the superseding indictment specifically identifies sixty-three overt acts committed in furtherance of the scheme, as well as specifically describing eleven means and methods of the conspirators. The superseding indictment alone is more than enough to advise you of the "specific acts" of which the defendants are accused.

In addition, the Government has provided, and is continuing to provide, you with voluminous discovery, much of which is electronically searchable. The volume of discovery produced, along with the accessible format in which it has been produced, provides you with more than enough information about the nature of the charges and the evidence against the defendants to eliminate any prospect of unfair surprise. Moreover, many of your requests ask the Government to "confirm" information that is patently obvious from the discovery already produced. Such requests are not an appropriate function or use of a bill of particulars.

Thus, although styled as demands for particulars, your requests are in fact simply efforts to determine "evidentiary detail about the Government's case," which defendants have no

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right to obtain by way of a bill of particulars. *See, e.g., Mason*, 2007 WL 541653 at *5; *United States v. Felix*, 1992 WL 322015 at *2 (S.D.N.Y. Oct. 28, 1992).

Accordingly, the Government declines to provide at this time the particulars requested in your letter. If you wish to provide authority to support your entitlement to any of the particulars requested (none is cited in your letters), we will be happy to review it.

Very truly yours,

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